SEEKS SUPPORT OF INFANT SON FROM THE REV. MR. BULLOCK.

Miss Schaller on Stand Says He Attacked Her When She Was Taking Care of His Baby-Wife and Friends of Stratford Minister Surround Him at His Trial

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 21.-The trial of the Rev. Charles Seymour Bullock. pastor of the Neighborhood Church of Christ in Stratford, for the support of the infant son of Miss Isabella Viola Schailer, who for three years had been one of the leading members of the clergyman's church and choir, was begun in the Common Pleas Court to-day before Judge James Bishop

At the side of the accused sat his wife. Miss Schailer and her baby, as well as her mother, attracted much attention. Miss Schaller is over 30, and somewhat stout. She was plainly dressed.

There were a score or more of women in the crowded court room, and they remained throughout Miss Schailer's detailed statement of her relations with the minister. Surrounding the accused were seated a number of the members of his congregation who have voted to stand by him. The minister tock very full notes of the trial, and occasionally supplied some of the newspaper men with missing links in the

Miss Schailer was the first witness. She said that for three years she had been a member of the Rev. Mr. Bullock's church and a worker in his parish. She sang in the choir for several months and taught a

class in the Sunday school.
"I met the pastor almost every day,"
said the witness, "and we were together
a great deal. I should say that I met him said the witness, "and we were together a great deal. I should say that I met him almost daily, and we talked over the affairs of the church or something about the choir or the Sunday school work. I called a great deal at the home of the pastor. On the evening of Jan. 13, 1943, at the request of Mr. Bullock, I went to his house.

"Such an attack had never been made upon me before, and I was completely amazed. I should say that we remained in the room fifteen minutes, when Mrs. Bullock got back from her night school. I didn't remain but a minute after Mrs. Bullock's arrival, and after pleasantly greeting her I went home."

Miss Schaller said that she remained as a Sunday school teacher at Mr. Bullock's church for a month, and then left. The first one to call attention to her condition was her mother, which was about seven months after her experience with Mr. Bullock.

"He said he wanted me to take care of the

"He said he wanted me to take care of the teachers. Mr. Bullock was the first to return home at about 9:20 and I was waiting in the study. The three older children were asleep in one room while the baby was asleep in another.

"Mr. Bullock greated thildren while he and Mrs. Bullock went to night school, where both of them were teachers. Mr. Bullock was the first to re-

asleep in another.

"Mr.' Bullock greeted me and then we started to have a talk when the baby commenced to cry. I immediately went to the crying young one and was immediately followed by Mr. Bullock. Then much to my great surprise he threw his arms around me and I fell between the bed and the

thing that happened in the choir, and be cause you couldn't have your own way there?" questioned the lawyer.

Miss Schailer declared that she was not

miss schaller declared that she was not vexed over anything.

"Isn't it true," continued the attorney, "that the pastor said you couldn't sing for cold potatoes and you got mad at him for continue that?"

"No, sir," replied the witness. The case was not finished.

FOUND. IN THE CARS.

The Oddest Thing Ever Brought Into One Lost Article Department. "What was the oddest thing you ever

had brought into the lost article department, picked up in the cars?" was asked of a railroad station master. "A cute little colored baby," was the prompt response. "In some way this little

child's mother got separated from it somewhere on the road and took another train. "When the train with the baby on got in here and the trainmen went through the cars as usual gathering up the umbrellas and the travelling bags and the rubber overshoes and the pocketbooks and bird cages, and so on, which the passengers had left in

the cars they came across this little baby, lying comfortably in one of the seats. They find some strange things left in the cars, but that was something really unexpected, "Well, we didn't tag the baby and put it upon the shelves along with the other lost articles, to wait for a claimant, but become! upon the shelves along with the other lost articles, to wait for a claimant, but promptly turned that lost article over to the station matron, and she looked after it as nicely as wild be. And meanwhile we telegraphed atation where the mother was bound to get off, from the train she had taken, that we had the baby, and by the first train that we had the baby, and by the instrain she could take she came flying for it; and if ever there was a mother glad to see her child she was glad to see hers. She had been separated from it about four hours, but you would think from the way she hugged it that she hadn't seen it before in

four years.

"A great variety of curious things are picked up and brought in, left by passengers in the cars, but certainly the oddest thing ever brought in to our lost article department was that little colored baby."

YACHTING SOUVENIRS.

Pins Made to Represent the Private Signals of Boats New Given to Guests.

Owners of large yachts just now are giving souvenirs to guests and visitors. Sir Thomas Lipton started the idea when he came over here with Shamrock I. He

he came over here with Shamrock I. He had pretty enamelled pips representing his shamrock flag.

The pins were gold and green and, those who managed to get them thought themselves fortunate. Another time he had pins of two flags crossed—those of: the Royal Ulster Yacht Club and the Shamrock. Now it is quite the thing for an owner to have pins on his boat made to represent his private signal. Sometimes these are made of gold, but generally of silver gilded. They are pretty little things, and all the girl visitors to a yacht are looking for them. Some girls make a collection of these pins and when on some yachting event will wear all they can. wear all they can.

More Fur on Hats Next Winter.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Ostrich feathers will be the predominant ctyle when fall rolls around," said I. I. Block, who is here in the interest of a millinery firm which he represents. "No radical changes will be made in the headgear of women either in price or otherwise. The hats will be expensive enough, but no more expensive than they have been since the first society woman tried to outdo all of her associates. The winter styles will probably see more fur on hats than has been the case for a long this.

MET TRAGEDY SHE EXPECTED. STRIKE OF 31,000 TAILORS. Boy's Aunt Dreamed of Death-Found

100 Men Lifting Car From His Body. Leo J. Gallegher, 10 years old, living at 165. West Eighty-sixth street, was run over by a trolley car in Amsterdam avenue last night at \$30 and killed almost instantly.

A south bound open car was running behind a truck. The boy started to cross Amsterdam avenue near Eighty-fourth street, and in dodging the truck, which was just turning out, ran directly in front of the car. The motorman, reversed and put on brakes, but he was too late. The fender was up, tied to the front of the car. Young Gallegher grabbed it, but was dragged under the wheels before the car stopped. His body was cut almost in two. A hundred men, passengers and by-standers, tilted the car on its side so that the boy could be taken out. A call for an ambulance was sent in to the Roosevelt Hos-

pital. Before it arrived the boy died. The body was taken home. The motorman, Thomas J. Delaney, who lives at 214 East Forty-fifth street, was taken to the West Sixty-eighth street station. Later he was bailed out by a representative of the railway company.

Mrs. Cyril Caimon of 26 West Sixtyfourth street, a sister of John Gallagher, father of the boy, dreamed night before last that a member of her brother's family had been killed. With her husband, she started for her brother's house last night to see if his family were safe.

They went uptown in an Amsterdam avenue car and at Eighty-fourth street saw that a southbound car had run over some one. "I shouldn't be surprised if it was Leo,"

said Mrs. Caimon. When Mrs. Caimon found that the boy was really her nephew she fainted.

SPARKLERS ON THE PAVEMENT.

Find Outside Sherry's Which She Can Have on Owning Up to the Police. Daniel Hoey, a coachman, was standing

in front of Sherry's last night, talking with Matthew Carrol, Sherry's footman. Glancing toward the pavement in a lull in the conversation, they espied simultaneously a sparkling diamond horseshoe. Both men dived for it. Carrol was first, and got it. Hoey objected. The other coachmen standing about took sides. It looked like a scrap. Policeman Taylor of the East Fifty-first street station sped to the scene.

"What do you do with things you find?" asked Hoey.
"You turn them over to the police," said Taylor, just as quick as that.
Carrol gave up, insisting, though, that he'd claim the reward. The ornament was a brooch set with thirty or more small brilliants.

Taylor and the rival claimants took it too the Fifty-first street station. Sergt Butler sized it up, and whistled: "Worth \$500 if it's worth a cent," he said. But to make sure, he sent it to a nearby jeweller. The report was short and direct.
"Worth about \$2; maybe less. Rank

paste."
Supposedly, one of the guests at Sherry's was wearing phony jewelry last night. The brooch is at the police station waiting for her to claim it. Hoey and Carrol have lost interest.

me and I fell between the bed and the bureau.

After the child was born Miss Scheiler informed Mr. Bullock that he would have to support it. Miss Scheiler told the Court that she had been supporting the child ever since at the home of her mother.

Attorney Jacob P. Goodhart, counsel for the accused minister, on the cross-examination brought out the statement that Miss Scheiler had resided in a good many places in the East and that she at one time had lived in Hamilton, Canada.

This was done to show that the complainant had done a good deal of moving about in her day. She had also been amployed in a corset factory before she met Mr. Bullock. Afer repeating that she had been a member of the Rev. Mr. Bullock's choir of which he was the leader for a part of the time, she was asked "Didn't you slam the door one night at rehearsal so that you broke the glass?

She said she couldn't distinctly rememper this incident.

"And didn't you slam the door and break the glass because you were mad at something that happened in the choir, and because you couldn't have your own way way won by C. B. McLoughlin, and the

The alumni purse for an English essay was won by C. B. McLoughlin, and the Herman Ridder purse for experimental physics by J. R. Fennell. The medal for oratory went to J. F. McCall.

In his address to the graduates Monsignor Lavelle said: "One of the greatest things a man needs to-day is courage, moral and physical. Courage to stand up for the truth; courage to bear up under defeat and courage to bear with success." The alumni p

defeat and courage to bear with success."

Monsignor Lavelle spoke bitterly of the French edict suppressing the religious "This order of Christian Brothers," he

said, "is honored and welcomed the world over, save in one spot. That foolish republic, France, has seen fit to suppress and drive out from her borders the people who have sacrificed so much for her. But France will live to rue the day that sweep ing order was issued, and many will live to see her humbled."

CLASS DAY AT CORNELL.

New York Girls Have Parts-Senior Ball in the Evening.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 21.-The senior class of Cornell University held its class day exercises to-day in the armory. Harold Santee of Hornellsville, N. Y., president of the class, presided.

Charles Bernard Dowd of Cortland, delivered the class oration. The class poem was read by Miss Lilla G. Simmons of Worcester, Mass., in the absence of Miss Sarah M. Gaither of New York city. Miss Mary M. Crawford of New York read the

Mary M. Crawford of New Fork Feather class essay.

Charles Earle Kelley of Dayton, Ohio, of the class memorial committee, said that with over \$1,000 already in the hands of the class day committee and over \$10,000 subscribed to be paid within ten years the class of 1904 was leaving the largest class memorial in the history of the university.

After the exercises in the armory the class marched to Stimson Hall, where they planted the ivy. Robert L. Dempsker of class marched to Stimson Hall, where they planted the ivy. Robert L. Dempsker of Ruffalo delivered the ivy oration. The seniors next proceeded to the grove on the quadrangle, where the exercises were completed. Edwin M. Slocombe of New Haven, Conn., read the class history and William A. Murphy of Joliet. Ill. the class procedure. A. Murphy of Joliet, Ill., the class prophecy.

The senior ball was held in the Armory

Wellesley Graduates 168. WELLESLEY, Mass., June 21.-With the usual ceremony and festivities, commencement was observed at Wellesley to-day. Ten young women were awarded the degree of arts was conferred upon 168. After the awarding of the degrees, President Hazard spoke of the progress made by the college in the past year. Many gifts were received of books, art treasures and funds for scholarships. of master of arts and the degree of bachelor

The Rev. Dr. van Dyke at Smith. NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 21.-Two hundred and forty-one young women were graduated from Smith College to-day at the annual commencement exercises. Five graduate students were awarded the degree of A. M. The address to the graduates of A. M. The address to the graduates was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke of Princeton, whose subject was "The School of Life."

Cat Killed by Lightning, People Uninjured

Denton, Md., Correspondence Baltimore, Herald During a violent storm which passed over this section of Caroline county yesterday evening the residence of Nathaniel L. Tribevening the residence of Nathaniel L. Trib-bitt, near Denton depot, was struck by light-ning. Both chimneys were struck and the electricity entered the sitting room and par-lors. The house was not much damaged. Mrs. Tribbitt and her sister, who were seated in the sitting room, were but Bittle shocked, though the pet eat, sitting by the open door, was killed instantly.

THESE ARE UNION FIGURES-1,200 CLOTHING CUTTERS OUT.

Fight Begun Against the Open Shop Pettey of the Association of Clothiers-It Will End by the Men Coming Back as Individuals, Say the Employers.

Twelve hundred clothing cutters went on strike yesterday. To-day, it is announced by the Carment Workers' Trade Council. 31,000 garment workers will stop work, too. This is the first time that the cutters have cooperated in a strike with the men who merely sew.

The strike is against the "open shop policy which the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Association declared several months ago. The strikers are the tailors who work on "ready to wear" clothing, as the new style clothier calls it. The manufacturing season for the fall and winter trade is now in full swing.

· The striking clothing cutters met yester day at the Manhattan Lyceum, in East Fourth street. The Garment Workers' Trade Council, which ordered the strike met at Odd Fellows Hall, in Forsyth street Though the fight is only against members of the National Association of Clothiers. the strike is ordered in the shops of all clothing contractors, through whom 65 per cent of the work is done, because they work for both association and non-association firms.

D. Weisenfeld of the Garment Workers' Trade Council says that these worker will be affected directly by the strike:

"Pants" makers.
"Knee panis" makers...
Children's jacket makers...
Sallors' jacket makers...
Overcoat and sack coat makers...
Buttonhole makers...

.81.300 Several thousand Brooklyn 'tailors, said, had quit work without waiting for to-day, and from 15,000 to 20,000 other persons would be affected indirectly.

The employing tailors say that the strike is against conditions which have been in existence for years. President Isaiah Josephi of the labor bureau of the National Association of Clothiers, which has taken the open shop fight in hand, repeated to a Sun reporter yesterday what has been said many times before that the open shop declaration does not change the conditions.

ditions.

"It was expressly stated in the declaration," he said, "that the present conditions would continue, that wages would not be lowered, nor hours of work increased. The declaration changes nothing and the association will stand by it. If the men return to work now they will be employed as individuals, union or non-union, as they have been for years. The strike may cripple us for a week or two, but that is all the victory the striker can gain. It is a strike victory the strikers can gain. It is a strike against a declaration not a grievance." Henry White, secretary of the United Garment Workers, was said to be out of

HAWAII'S NEW JUSTICES. Appointments Announced by Cable

That Business Might Go On.

HONOLULU, June 15, via San Francisco Cal., June 21.-The Supreme Court met vesterday without any Justices, as the commissions of the Justices had expired. In the afternoon a cable despatch from Washington announced the reappointment of Chief Justice Frear and the appointment of A. S. Hartwell and F. M. Hatch as associates. Hatch is on his way here. Frear and Hartwell immediately took the oath of office before United States Judge Dole. in accordance with a message from Attorney-General Knox asking them to qualify

at once.

Hartwell is a Harvard graduate and a veteran of the civil war. He rendered distinguished service during the war and was brevetted Brigadier-General at its close. He came to the islands in 1868 and has ever since been active in public affairs. He was Attorney-General in Kalakaua's first

Cabinet.

F. M. Hatch is a prominent lawyer of the Territory. He was one of the leaders in the movement that established the republic and later became president of the Annexa-He was born and educated in the United States

LEFT ALL TO GEN. KNEELAND. Testimony in Contest Over Estate of Eccentric Miss Schwartz.

Surrogate Thomas had a hearing ves terday in the contest over the will of Henrietta Schwartz, the eccentric diamond dealer and money lender, who was burned to death in her flat at 8 Fast Forty-second street on Feb. 7 last. Miss Schwartz left all her property to her lawyer, Gen. S. F. Kneeland, and added that she did so because of the failure of her relatives to show affection toward her.

The estate is valued at not more than \$15,000 by Gen. Kneeland, but the contestants, who are Charles and David B.Schwartz, two brothers, say it is worth much more.

William J. Murphy, cashier of the Lincoln Sets Deposit Company, testifed that Miss. william J. Murphy, cashier of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, testified that Miss Schwartz and Gen. Kneeland had a safe deposit box in their joint names. The morning after Miss Schwartz's death, said Murphy, Gen. Kneeland came to the vault and took out Miss Schwartz's will from among the papers in the box. Jesse Grant Roe, a lawyer, testified to

secing Miss Schwartz's private safe broken pen. He found several papers in it, which he produced in court. Their contents were not disclosed, Eugene Philbin, counsel for the contestants, protesting against their introduction. The hearing was adjourned till to-day, after Roe had finished testi-

RECIPE FOR A MILLION.

Executors of Miss Bilisland's Estate Instructed How to Raise It.

The will of Elizabeth Billsland, who died n November last, at her home, 51 Bond street, is dated May 25, 1883, and disposes of personal property estimated at less than \$10,000 and real estate worth "over \$10,000."

The will bequeaths the Bond street house and contents to Mrs. Louise De St. Croix, now in Shanghai. Further provisions of the will are that two patent medivisions of the will are that two patent medicines, presumably owned by Miss Billsland, shall be sold for \$500,000 each, or as much as can be obtained for them. The proceeds are to be divided among the relatives of the testatrix, a sister, Louise, getting half, a nephew, F. C. Jenkins, one-fourth, one-eighth to Mrs. Julia L. Fabris and the other eighth to be divided between Mrs. J. G. Keagey, her three children and her brother Robert.

Moses Well Left His Brother Everything Moses Weil, who committed suicide in his apartment in Sherry's on June 9, made a will, which was filed for probate yesterday leaving everything to his brother, Emanuel Weil, who is also named as executor. The Well, who is also named as executor. The petition does not give the value of the estate, but says that it consists entirely of personal property. Emanuel Weil lives at 5 West Ninety-first street.

Corn Raised by One Missouri Farmer.

From the Kansas City Journal. One Missouri farmer, David Rankin of Tarkio, grows more corn, on his farm than is raised in the States of Nevada, Wyoming, Montans, Idaho, Arizona, Washington, Utah, Oregon and Rhode Island combined.
What is more to the point, Mr. Rankin sells none of his corn. He feeds all of it to his own cattle, and almost every year has to buy a good deal besides from his neighbors.

WOULDN'T GIVE MEDICINE. Seventh Day Adventist Mother Sees Her Child Die-Doctor's Report.

gating the death of David Hedlund, 4 years old, who died at his parents' residence, 875 East Fourteenth street, Flatbush, on Sunday morning. The little fellow had been ill all winter and spring and a month ago Mrs. Elma Hedlund, the child's mother called in Dr. A. J. Peet of Cortelyou road and East Eleventh street. He examined the boy and then wrote a prescription for scrofula, but he says Mrs. Hedlund told him she would not use the medicine. The doctor asked her why she had called him in if she did not intend to use his medicine and she said she wanted advice. Then the doctor left. He was called in

again about a week ago. Again he pre-scribed and again Mrs. Hedlund refused to

administer the medicine. She told the doctor that she wanted him to massage the child, to give him a good rubbing. Dr. Peet said that if the child didn't have medicine he would die. As Mrs. Hedlund refused to make use of the prescription, Dr. Peet left the house. On Sunday morning he was called in again and when he arrived at the house Mrs. Hedlund told him her son was dead and she wanted him to give her a death certificate. This the doctor declined to do. He notified the police of the Parkville precinct. Patroiman McClunn was sent to the Coroner's office with the doctor's report of the case, and finding the office closed deposited the notice in a letter box that, as it happened, was unused. Coroner Flaherty knew nothing about the case until late on Monday night when he was called up on the telephone in reference to it. administer the medicine. She told the the case until late on Monday night when he was called up on the telephone in refer-ence to it. Then the police explained where the notice had been left. He opened the unused box yesterday morning and learned the facts as given to the police by Dr. Peet. He then destroyed the letterbox so that there would be no further delays in Coroner's cases from that cause.

there would be no further delays in Coroner's cases from that cause.

Coroner Flaherty said last night that Dr. Peet had told him that Mrs. Hedlund had said she wanted to give the boy only grape juice and water, and that she would pray for his recovery. At the Hedlund house yesterday Mrs. Hedlund told Coroner Flaherty that she belonged to the Seventh Day Adventists, and that their belief did not permit the taking of medicine internally. Coroner Flaherty said he was satisfied that the child would have lived had it received proper medical treatment. He said that he would hold the inquest and, after getting the testimony of Dr. Peet after getting the testimony of Dr. Pe and the child's parents, would turn t matter over to District Attorney Clarke.

STEAMSHIP REFORMS KILLED Admiral Melville Says Plans to Make Water Travel Safe Were Sidetracked.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21. Rear Admira deorge W. Melville, speaking to-night of the Slocum disaster, declared that the steamship men killed reform in the inspection laws, and intimated that the United States inspectors are unreliable and iresponsible

Four years ago he made a strong movement for reform. A special committee was appointed by Congress to examine into the matter. It included officers of both the

matter. It included omeers of both the navy and revenue cutter service.

"The recommendations," said the Admiral, "of this commission were so radical as to the reforms necessary to secure the safety of steamships that the entire mercantile marine interests rose up and killed the bill. They thought it cheaper, apparently to stand the losses of life and property than to make the changes that would be required. "All the defects that existed then exist

to-day. These defects are due to a de-fective law, and a non-enforcement of even that weak law. The department to-day has an insufficient number of reliable, responsible inspectors."

The Admiral started to enlarge upon

The Admiral started to enlarge upon this theme, but suddenly checked himself. "I guess I don't care to start a controversy." he said. "What the commission said is on file at Washington, and a letter I wrote them (I was chief of engineers of the may at that time) is on file too. It was all smothered."

GOULD'S AUTO DRIVER BAILED, Otherwise He Would Have Served a 80-Day Sentence for Fast Driving.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 21.- Had not Warden Samuel Allen been induced to-day by Frank J. Gould's coachman to go \$500 bond for William Everitt, Mr. Gould's auto driver, everitt would have been in Bridgeport jail serving out the thirty days sentence imposed by Judge Tierney for the reckless driving of Mr. Gould's auto-

Mr. Gould did not appear in court, and evidently took no interest in the case. The sentence dumfounded the prisoner as well as the crowd in the court room, and even when Judge Tierney told him he could appeal Everitt made no move. Finally he ran after the Judge, who had just left the court room, and told him he appealed.

The bond was put at \$500. The bond was put at \$500. The bond was put at \$500 and the put who is the village. given by Warden Allen, who is the village smithy, and looks after the Gould horses. Prosecuting Attorney James F. Walsh hopes by Everitt's sentence to stop auto-

mobile racing through this town. TO OLD COUNTRY, HALF PRICE Cunard Line Cuts Eastbound Steerage

Rates About in Two. Vernon H. Brown of the Cunard Line announced yesterday that steerage passenger rates from this port and Boston to Great Britain, the Continent, Scandanavian and Finnish ports would be, until further notice, about half of what they had been. The cut is due to the paring down by the rival lines of third class rates to Europe. Tickets to Liverpool, Glasgow, Londonderry and Belfast will be \$15; the former prices range to exceeding to the steamship from \$28 to according to the steamship, from \$28 to \$29.50. Passage to Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam and Antwerp will be \$17; the rate to Hungarian ports will be \$25 and the rate to Italian ports \$20.

KILLED BY A FOUL BALL.

Catcher Struck Over the Heart and Died

Hulf an Hour Later. INDIANA, Pa., June 21 .- Grove Thomas, catcher for the Babcock baseball team of Johnstown, was instantly killed this afternoon by being struck by the ball after it nad been hit a glancing foul blow by the

The ball struck Thomas over the heart Thomas rose after being struck, turned toward his wife, who was in the grand stand, smiled reassuringly, and fell forward on his face. He died half an hour

NO BETTING-NO RACING.

Washington Park Officials End Their Meeting-Other Tracks May Get Dates. CHICAGO, June 21 .- At a meeting of the Washington Park officials to-might it was edded to abandon the present race meeting decided to apandon the present race meeting at the close of to-day's racing and declare of all the stakes and purses. It is more than probable that a meeting of the Western Jockey Club will be called at once to apportion the remainder of the dates of the Washington Park track to the other three racing clubs.

Two Drowned in Niagara River.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 21 .- A boat, n which Ernest Payne, aged 20 years, and Mabel Bonacker, aged 18 years, were sailing. was capsized this evening about two miles above the Falls and both Payne and Miss Bonacker were thrown into the river and drowned. The accident was caused by a fierce thunder, lightning and wind storm that came up suddenly. It swept across the river with frightful fury. A rescuing party found Payne's body, and at midnight they were still trying to recover the body of Miss Bonacker. drowned. The accident was caused by a

HUNTING MALAY CROCODILES.

Coroner Flaherty of Brooklyn is investi- AN EXCITING SPORT OF THE STRAITS COUNTRIES.

> On Account of Religious Prefudices of Natives Crocediles Abound and Kill Many Boatmen and Children-Trap That Is Used by Malays With Good Results.

Ajer busia bernang (teach a crocodile o swim) is a favorite Malay retort; but only those who have seen the wily saurian whiri off a mud bank into deep water, splashing his tail and leaving a wake like a twentyknot steamer, can appreciate the sarcasm to its full extent. Yet, strangely enough, very few men will go out of their way to shoot a crocodile, says H. H. Hipwell in the London Field; and as the Malays themselves seldom trouble to get rid of the brutes, they flourish exceedingly all along the west coast of the peninsula, from Kedah in the north to Johore and Singapore in the south.

Steaming to the southward 'through Malacca Straits in any small local craft, one hugs the land sufficiently close to discern the characteristics of the immediate shore. Mangrove swamps and mud flats, sluggish rivers rolling their yellow waters seaward through many channelled deltas, make a crocodilian paradise; and the long, scaly reptiles have not failed to take advantage of it. Seldom a week passes without a report coming to hand of the disappearance of some unfortunate or other, who, paddling his tiny dug-out up stream, has been knocked from his perch in the stern by a stroke of the reptile's tail, and then has been carried resistlessly away to some under water larder, there to be kept till a convenient season; for the croco-dile prefers his food high, and, contgary to popular belief, rarely bolts a kill on the

Sometimes it happens that one or more crocodiles will take up their quarters close to a Malay kampong, i. e., village; and then it behooves all the mothers to keep a sharp eve on their children, for the cunning beast has been known to swim noiselessly for some distance past the spot where the

beast has been known to swim noiselessly for some distance past the spot where the children are playing by the water's edge, then, going ashore, it executes a flank movement, and coming down upon the unsuspecting little ones from the long grass behind it seizes its victim and plunges into the water ere the other children fully realize what has happened.

Several ways of catching the brute when he becomes more than usually dangerous to life and limb are employed by the Malays; but, for reasons which will appear later, the destruction of a crocodile is only decided upon when all attempts to drive him from the neighborhood of the kampong have failed. For simple ingenuity it would be hard to beat the plan usually pursued on the Kedah River, which debouches into the Malacca Strait about fifteen miles northeast of Pulo Pinang.

The modus cperandi is as follows: A small bamboo raft some two feet square is constructed, and on it is erected a flagpost surmounted by a red flag, while from the under side of the raft or float runs twenty or thirty yards of stout line, ending in a few feet of chain. To this chain the barbed hook of hard brass metal is attached by three feet of untwisted fibre, in order that the fine ligaments may get between the crocodile's teeth and thus prevent his snapping off the bait. On the shank of the hook a live fowl is made fast, together with a short length of bamboo to give it flotation, and then raft, line and bait are dropped into the river. Loudly squawks the unfortunate fowl for a few minutes, but its sorrows are short-lived. A splash, a swirl, the bait has disappeared, and the men return to their homes, leaving a boy to mark the progress of the floating flag. Next day or the day after half a dozen men paddle down stream until they sight the raft. Then, taking the line ashore, they haul away, and as by this time the hook is firmly entangled in the crocodile's intestines, he shows but little fight, and is easily dispatched.

Both in Kedah and in Province Wellesly it is possible to get a shot

lealy it is possible to get a shot from shore, and even in Penang Harbor an occasional crocodile has been seen on the muddy beach in front of the club. These stray specimens must have crossed from the mainland at least a mile away, a fact which conclusively disproves the theory regarding the crocodile's helplessness in sea water. Moreover, there is one huge brute which has been seen several times, both ashore and affoat, close to the fishing village

which has been several times, both ashore and afloat, close to the fishing village at Tanjong Tokang, a small promontory not three mies from Penang town. He is regarded as kramat, i. e., holy, or the abode of a spirit, by the Malay and Chinese fishers thereabouts, who aver that he has never yet been known to touch a human being; and they certainly testify to the reality of their belief by boldly working their prawn nets on the muddy shallows a hundred yards or more from shore.

On one occasion I was lucky enough to get a glimpse of him as he scuttled seaward, and the brief scrutiny thus afforded did not evoke a desire for closer acquaintance. His scales were of a dull brown hue, differing entirely from the usual color, which is a dark olive green; the body seemed unusually broad, and the tail stumpy and thick. Needless to say, there was no gun handy, or I wouldn't have had the luck to see him.

to see him.

Crocodile shooting is usually pooh-poohed on the grounds that it affords but indifferent sport, and to a certain extent this is true. But nevertheless it has a charm of Crocodile shooting is usually pooh-poohed on the grounds that it affords but indifferent sport, and to a certain extent this is true. But nevertheless it has a charm of its own, and if proper care be exercised the sportsman will usually be able to get a fair chance for a shot during his day's outing, and if the bullet does strike home he has the satisfaction of knowing that one of the cruel brutes has gone to his account, and probably serves as a funeral feast to his fellow reptiles at the same time. Though it is possible to get a shot from shore the best plan is to take a canoe, or koleh, as the Malays term them, together with a couple of men to paddle. As to guns, of course every man has his choice, but it is difficult to beat a .44 Winchester for all round work. Time your departure so as to arrive at the river mouth shortly before dead low water, and then, as you near the spot, load your rifle, get as far for ard as you can and wait. The Malays are up to their work, and paddle the koleh swiftly through the water with short, noiseless strokes, while you search the low mudbanks ahead as carefully as you can.

"Tuan, tuan, to the right, to the right, comes a whisper from behind you. The head of the koleh swings round a little, and there, on a bank of sandy mud, lies an indistinguishable something. It may be a crocodile or it may be a piece of driftwood; at any rate you are creeping nearer and nearer every minute, and you cover it with the rifle. Suddenly the erstwhile log seems to break about two feet from the end nearest you, and a patch of dull, whitey you have fired, paddle as quickly as poesible, for, hit or miss, he will have made off into the river. Examine the bank carefully, and if you are lucky there will be a few dark blood stains on the sand, and in nine cases out of ten that is all that you will ever see of your kill.

On one occasion a well known sporteman in the Straits killed instantaneously a big brute some twenty feet long, using a service rifle and Mark IV. ammunition. The dum-dum penetrated t



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St. Louis, U.S.A. Visitors to the World's Fair City are invited to inspect the Anheuser-Busch Brewery.

belief in the spirits of forest, sea and river, and on many a jungle stream where the water swirls black and deep round some out-jutting rock, you may frequently see attached to a tree close at hand, tiny pieces of white cloth and baskets of plaited rattans filled with fruit and rice. Ask your boatman what they mean, and he will reply that they are "anchak," a Dyak word signifying offering. Drop the subject until you have camped for the night, and then in all probability, discreet questioning will elicit the fact that the spirit of the stream dwells beneath the aforesaid rock, enshrined in the mortal body of some giant crocodile.

dile.

Naturally it follows that to assist in depriving a spirit of its earthly residence is reckoned to be an ill advised proceeding, and among the natives any accident that may occur when out crocodile shooting is put down to appearativel intervention. that may occur when out crocodile shooting is put down to supernatural intervention. Only a year ago four men were out after crocodiles up one of the small rivers near Singapore, and, on returning shoreward one of the men was unlucky enough to pick up a loaded rifle by the muzzle. It exploded, causing very serious wounds; but to this day the Malays of the district firmly believe that the spirit of the river had thus shown displeasure at their intrusion.

Nevertheless, given ordinary luck and a fairly steady koleh, there should be no danger, and the man who does not ex-

a fairly steady koleh, there should be no danger, and the man who does not experience a thrill of delight when, after half an hour's silent watching, every sense on the alert, he sees and fires at the huge, loathsome brute, who, mortally wounded, churns the water into a flurry of mud and spume, is no descendant of Nimrod, and to him the joys of the hunter are as a scaled book, which he, alas, will never completely

NORTH DAKOTA NOT FOR HEARST Attempt to Instruct for Him Defeated -Cold Shoulder for Bryan.

FARGO, N. D., June 21.-The Democratic State convention to-day passed resolution for an uninstructed delegation to St. Louis and elected anti-Hearst delegates from every district Bryan's followers fared ill in the con-

vention. When the committee on resolu-tions reported it was noticed that there was no indorsement of the Kansas City platform, no indorsement of the Kansas City platform, not even by implication.

To place the party on record, a delegate moved that the Kansas City platform be indorsed. This precipitated a heated debate. Finally the amendment was voted down. An attempt was made to secure instructions for Hearst, but this motion was also defeated, although the Parker following couldn't secure instructions for 'heir man.

WORE THE DEAD MAN'S SUIT Man Charged With Looting Corpse He Was Preparing for the Grave.

William Scott, 26 years old, of 209 West Sixty-third street, was arrested yesterday on complaint of James H. Twines of 204 West Sixty-second street, charged with robbing a dead body of \$15 and a suit of clothes.

Twines charges that Scott took the pr erty last Friday while preparing the body of his brother-in-law, John W. Morris, for the grave. All parties to the case are when Scott was arrested he was wearing the dead man's suit. The police made him take off the coat and waistcoat, and he sat

OHIO "FIRELANDS" DISTRICT. Tract Set Apart for Connecticut Sufferers by Benedict Arnold's Warfare.

in his cell last night in his shirt and trousers.

From the Dayton Herald. Unnumbered native Ohioans, not to speak of hundreds of thousands of residents of the State who have come from foreign lands and other States of the American Union, must have wondered why a fertile and productive tract in northern Ohio, a district which in no way hints of the ravages of fire should be called the "Firelands." Among all the vicissitudes of Ohio's early history great onflagrations were notable for their absence No such terrible forest fires swept this Stat as ravaged large areas in Michigan and Wis-consin seventy or eighty years later.

The fires to which the name refers raged in Connecticut, not Ohio, and they were the work of British or Tory soldiers, instead of the result of accidents or natural cause In 1781, when the long struggle for inde pendence was nearly ended, Benedict Arnold commanded an expedition which ravaged the Connecticut coast of Long Island Sound He burned New London and other towns and left behind misery and destitution, as well as a more bitter hatred than he earned before that outrage upon his native

This and other cruel and senseless attacks upon Connecticut towns left so strong a feeling of sympathy and injustice behind that in disposing of Connecticut's rights in lands now forming part of Ohio 781 square miles in the extreme western edge of the Western Reserve were set apart to be donated to suf ferers by the British raids. Five ranges of townships running north and south were included in this tract.

Sandusky Bay and Lake Erie extend se far southward at this point that the five ranges of townships contained only abou five hundred thousand acres of land. The tract measured some twenty-seven miles by thirty. The Connecticut sufferers from the torch of the enemy lived chiefly in New London, Norwalk and Fairfield, and it was from those towns that many of the settlers of the "Firelands" came to build in the Ohio wilderness settlements bearing the same names and having like civic ideals and char-

To Tell the Age of Fishes.

From the Boston Globe. There is a new theory extant that it is possible to determine the age of fishes, especially sible to determine the age of fishes, especially those of the cod family, by counting the periodic growth of the scales.

We know that the growth of the scales is annual in the carp. Why should it not be so in salt water fishes?

Mr. J. S. Thomson, an English biologist of note, has been making some interesting experiments in this line to test the age of fishes.

The scales are first carefully examined, then the fishes are labelled and returned to the sea for future observation.

In some cases a study of the scales reveals changes, so that the rings in the scales can be distinctly traced from year to year with a certain fixed regularity.

Thirty-seven Years a Travelling Salesman From the Louisville Courier-Journal. "I am the oldest travelling man in point "I am the oldest travelling man in point of service with one firm that is still on the road in America," said A. M. Hankins of Indianapolis, last night. "Nearly thirty-seven years ago I went on the road for a Chicago house, and I am still on the road. I have been tired of it for about thirty-six years, but there is nothing else for me to do." Vantines The Unusual Store.

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tions for the furnishing of the Summer Home in cool, comfortable and inviting

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EXPENSIVE MINING IN ENGLAND. Cost of Sinking the Deep Shafts That Are

Now Necessary. From the Engineering Magazine. With increased and increasing demand for coal came the necessity for opening our lower seams, and deeper shafts meant heavier capital expenditure in colliery enterprise, It is worthy of remark how little the outside public realize of the great difficulties that often have to be overcome in sinking—such as passing through water bearing strata or running sands—or of the enormous cost en-tailed by some colliery developments.

As early as 1829 John Buddle, in giving evidence before the House of Lords, declared that the cost of sinking, even then, was frequently £10,000 to £15,000, and J. T. Taylor stated before a select committee on rating of mines in 1857 that at Haswell col-liery, in the count of Durham, £40,000 was expended in contending with a quicksand, and that the shaft had ultimately to be abandoned. At Murton colliery, a few miles dis-tant from Haswell, £300,000 was expended in sinking; the quantity of water pumper during the operation of passing through the overlying magnesian limestone bed amount ed to an average of 9,306 gallons per minute, from a depth of 540 feet; and the three shafts ultimately reached the Hulton seam, at a depth of 1,488 feet from the surface, in April

Many deep and costly sinkings several much deeper than in the last instance—have been put down since the Murton winning. but none, I believe, at a greater expenditure of capital, owing doubtless to the greatly improved methods now employed in carrying on such operations through watery strate, notably the Kind-Chaudron system, whereby the shaft is bored out and the side protected by metal cylinders lowered from the surface; and the Poetach or Goberat methods. whereby the water is frozen in the "running sand or other water-bearing stratum, and the shaft sunk through the solid mass.

